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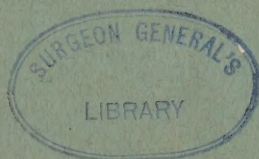
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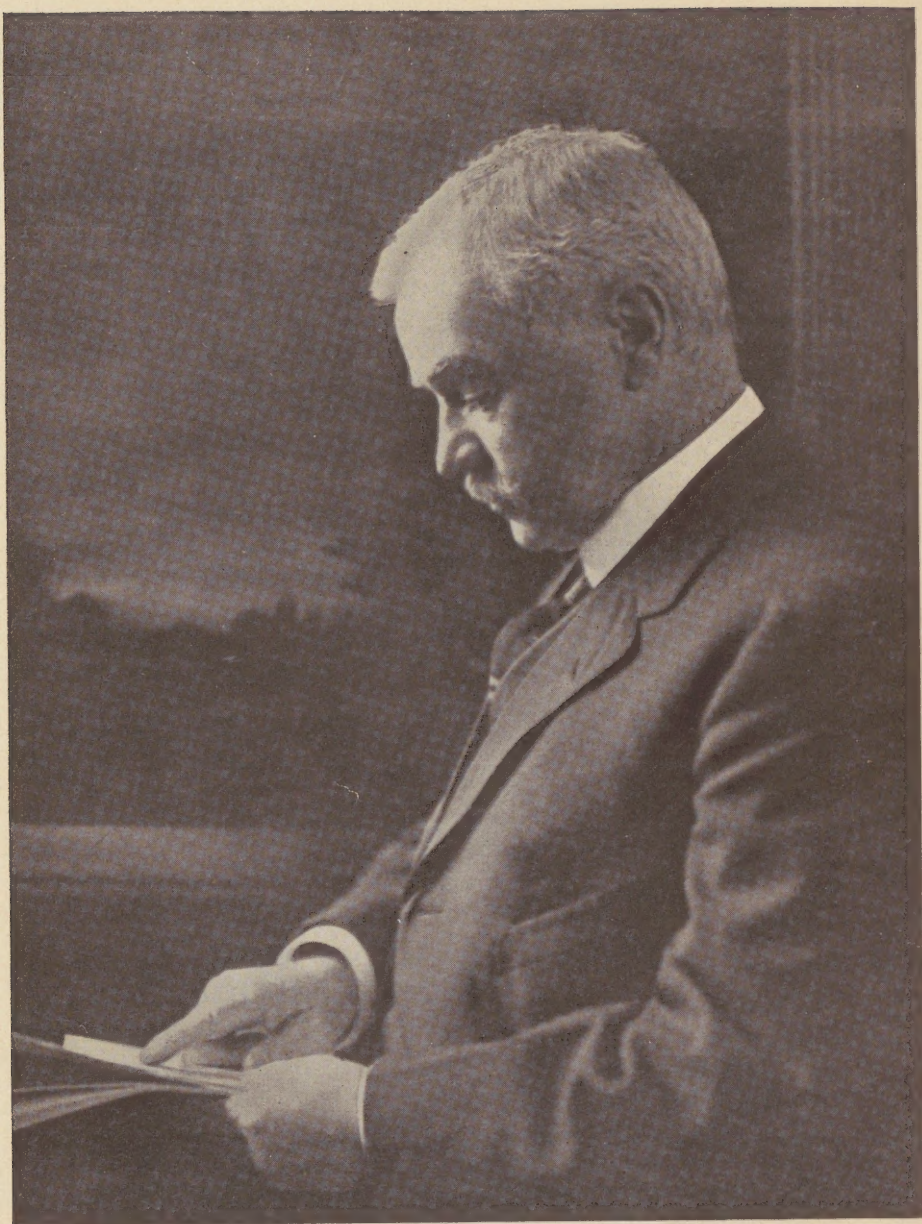
DR. HOWARD A. KELLY

PROFESSOR OF GYNECOLOGY IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNI-
VERSITY AND GYNECOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF TO THE
JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

By THOMAS S. CULLEN



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DR. HOWARD A. KELLY.

Professor of Gynecology in The Johns Hopkins University and Gynecologist-in-Chief to The Johns Hopkins Hospital for thirty years—from the opening of the Hospital in 1889 to 1919.

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY

PROFESSOR OF GYNECOLOGY IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AND GYNECOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF TO THE
JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

By THOMAS S. CULLEN

Howard Atwood Kelly was born in Camden, New Jersey, on [287] February 20, 1858. He received his bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1877 and graduated in medicine from the same university in 1882. He settled in Philadelphia and early attracted attention by his marked success in handling cases theretofore supposed to be inoperable.

During the year 1882-83 Dr. Kelly, while a resident physician in the Episcopal Hospital, built up a remarkably good gynecological dispensary clinic, demonstrating what might be accomplished by paying especial attention to this group of hitherto much neglected cases. After his internship was completed he began practice in an office on West Front Street in Philadelphia, and established a modest hospital on D Street consisting of two rooms on the second floor of a two-story house; Mrs. Wood, the wife of a working-man, taking care of the patients.

In 1884 the young surgeon removed his hospital to a three-story house on Cumberland Street, and a year and a half later to Norris Square to a four-story house on Diamond Street. Here the new hospital grew rapidly and became the Kensington Hospital. Established in 1883, it was incorporated in 1887, and has been supported by voluntary contributions. At this period Dr. Kelly took up his residence on Hancock Street across the square from the hospital.

Dr. Kelly has always been an indefatigable worker and his early labors in Philadelphia, especially in the Kensington Hospital, are vividly remembered to this day. Thus, when an important post became vacant in the University of Pennsyl-



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[287] vania and several men were being considered for the position, Dr. Osler, when asked whom he favored, replied, "I am backing the Kensington colt."¹ With his characteristic excellent judgment of men, he had picked out Dr. Kelly as a man of exceptional promise and it was little wonder that a short time later Kelly was called from the University of Pennsylvania to The Johns Hopkins Hospital to become its first professor of gynecology and obstetrics.

[288] Kelly went abroad for the first time in 1886, visiting England, Scotland and Germany. Among the well-known men whom he met were: Brennecke, in Magdeburg; Snger, in Leipzig; Schroeder and Martin, in Berlin; Fehling, in Basle; Hegar, in Freiburg; Koeberle, in Strasburg; and Berry Hart, in Edinburgh.

While in England Dr. Kelly attended the meeting of the British Medical Association at Brighton. Lawson Tait gave the address on surgery; his topic was gall-bladder surgery. Kelly was invited to take part in the proceedings of the gynecological section and reported a case in which he had diagnosed and removed an unruptured extra-uterine pregnancy. Tait, who at this period was studying extra-uterine cases, in discussion claimed that the diagnosis was a matter of "expert instinct" and therefore hardly attainable by the average man. Kelly in reply pointed out that in his case the signs were:

[287] ¹ Since the above was written the following note has been received by Dr. Hurd from Dr. Osler:

"The circumstances were these: Goodell had resigned, and there was no end of discussion as to who should take his place. On several occasions I had gone to Kensington to see Kelly operate, and I happened to mention to Pepper that I had never seen anybody do abdominal work with the same skill. He knew of Kelly, but had not, I believe, seen him operate, which he immediately arranged to do. Then one evening at the Biological Club, Horatio Wood and Mitchell were discussing Goodell's successor, and I said that Pepper and I were backing a dark horse—a Kensington colt. With that, Leidy chipped in with a remark that if it was young Howard Kelly, his former prosector, he would back him heartily. This is how I remember the story.

"How extraordinarily successful he has been! Only those of us who know the work as it was, realize how much the profession (and the public) owes to such men as Kelly."

a definite cessation of the menses, a small tumor to the right [288] of the uterus, gradually increasing in size month by month and very tender, followed by a cessation of growth and a gradual shrinkage; at operation an unruptured right tubal pregnancy was found. Tait remarked that he did not concur in the "cock-sure diagnosis" of the young man and made light of his communication. Thus, early in his career, the future leader of American gynecology had an encounter with the then dominant figure in abdominal surgery in England.

In 1888 he again visited Europe, this time in company with Hunter Robb and Constantine Goodell. In Berlin he met Virchow, secured permission to work on cadavers in the Charité and spent much time in determining from an anatomical standpoint just how the ureters could best be catheterized. From Berlin the party went to Prague and saw Pawlik catheterize the ureters through the water-filled bladder.

In 1889 he returned to Germany on a still more important mission. On June 27, he was married to Letitia Bredow in the Danzig Cathedral.

In 1888 Dr. Kelly was appointed associate professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania and held this position until his departure for Baltimore, in 1889.

In 1889, at the age of 31, he entered upon his duties as professor of gynecology and obstetrics in The Johns Hopkins University and as gynecologist and obstetrician-in-chief to The Johns Hopkins Hospital. At that time The Johns Hopkins Medical School was still a thing of the future, but the hospital and pathological laboratory were already giving courses to a large number of medical men and surgeons who came to do postgraduate work.

In these early days Dr. Kelly's hospital work was limited exclusively to gynecology, for as yet no accommodations had been supplied for obstetrical cases. With the opening of the medical school in 1893 it became imperative to provide facilities for caring for obstetrical patients. This branch was gradually developed by the efforts of Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, and in 1899 the two important branches, gynecology and obstetrics, were separated and became independent departments. From then on Dr. Kelly concentrated all his endeavors to the develop-

[288] ment of gynecology. Garrison terms Professor Kelly "a recognized leader of his science in America." He adds:

He was a pioneer in the use of cocaine anesthesia (1884), in the treatment of retroflexion of the uterus by suspension (1887), in the introduction of the operations of nephro-ureterectomy, nephro-ureterocystectomy, vertical bisection of the cervix for tumors and inflammation, and ideal appendectomy; the procedures of aëroscopic examination of the bladder and catheterization of the ureters, exploration of the rectum and sigmoid flexure, diagnosis of ureteral and renal calculi by wax-tipped bougies, diagnosis of hydronephrosis by injection and measurement of the capacity of the renal pelvis, operation on the kidney by the superior lumbar triangle, treatment of malignant tumors by radium, and various improvements in the treatment of vesico-vaginal fistulae. He is the inventor of the Kelly pad, new rectal and vesical specula, and his *Operative Gynecology* (1898) and *Medical Gynecology* (1908), both illustrated with Max Brödel's drawings, are full of improvements in the science which have made these books among the best American Treatises of the time.

He is also known by his valuable historical contributions on hypnotism, American gynecology, appendicitis, vesico-vaginal fistula, medical botanists, medical illustration, and American medical biography (1912). His "Stereo-Clinic" (1910-13) is a permanent photographic record of recent surgical procedures.

The tendency of recent gynecology to become merged into general abdominal surgery has been wittily signalized by Dr. Kelly as follows:

"The vital question which now affects gynecology is this: Is she destined to live a spinster all her days? For we see her on one hand courted by her obstetrical ancestor, who seeks to draw her once more into an unholy, unfruitful alliance, destined to rob her of virility, to be rocked into innocuous desuetude for the rest of her days in the obstetric cradle, sucking the withered ancestral finger in the vain hope of nourishment (with apology for mixed metaphor). On the other hand, we see her wooed by a vigorous, manly suitor, General Surgery, seeking to allure her from her autonomy into his own house, under his own name, obliterating her identity."²

No one connected with The Johns Hopkins Hospital has written more or has added more to the knowledge of his department than has Dr. Kelly. A glance at his bibliography will give the reader a fair idea of the magnitude of his work.

² Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 2. ed., Phila., W. B. Saunders, 1917, 639-640.



DR. HOWARD A. KELLY.

Dr. Kelly at 31, when he entered upon his duties as Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in The Johns Hopkins University, and as Gynecologist and Obstetrician-in-Chief to The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Here it is only possible to mention his more important papers. [288]

The first article from his pen was entitled "Some Rare and New Anomalies in Man; with Three Cases of Double Femoral Artery" (1882).

Among his subsequent papers we find "An Ovarian Cyst Weighing One Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Successfully Removed" (1885); "Hysterorrhaphy" (1886); "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy" (1886); "Asepsis Not Antisepsis" (1886); "Cæsarean Section" (1888); and "Palpation of the Ureters in the Female" (1888).

In THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL BULLETIN of January, 1890, appears his article on "Hysterorrhaphy." This operation was a marked improvement on the method hitherto employed to hold up the retroverted or retroflexed uterus, and remained in vogue for nearly 20 years, after which Dr. Kelly himself abandoned it for the improved method of shortening the round ligaments—a method which holds the uterus up equally well and which is rarely, if ever, followed by difficulties at child- [289] birth.

From his article "The Gynecological Operating Room in The Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the Antiseptic and Aseptic Rules in Force," published in 1890, we get a pleasant glimpse of the plan of procedure followed in the pioneer days of the hospital. One can hardly realize that at that time after nearly every abdominal operation a glass drainage-tube was used for several days and that each day this glass tube was not only pumped out with a syringe to which a rubber tube was attached, but once a day the tube was turned around in order that the omentum might not insinuate itself through the small holes in it and become fixed.

Dr. Kelly's interest in the ureteral work continued and in 1892 we find a paper entitled "My Recent Ureteral Work." In 1892 he devoted much time to the study of the bladder and ureter and in these investigations he was assisted by Albert L. Stavelly, William W. Russell, Thomas S. Cullen and John G. Clark.

The BULLETIN for 1893 contains the results of his labors under the title "The Examination of the Female Bladder and the Catheterization of the Ureters under Direct Inspection."

[289] For years he had been catheterizing the ureters with varying success by palpation, or as he called it by the "fishing method." Dissatisfied, however, with this relatively blind method, he decided to put the patient in the knee-chest posture and introduce a tube into the bladder hoping that this viscus would balloon out as the vagina does when the speculum is introduced. This procedure succeeded admirably and he was able to see clearly not only the ureteral orifices, but also nearly all parts of the bladder. At once he grasped the possibilities of this method of studying the bladder and ureters in women and immediately developed and perfected the necessary instruments. This armamentarium was so complete that hardly another instrument, vesical or ureteral, has been added since. To Dr. Kelly alone belongs the credit of not only discovering, but also of working out in detail this fundamental and important method of gaining an insight into the secrets of the bladder, ureters and kidneys. The procedure has been adopted throughout the world.³

Profiting by his experience in distending the bladder with air when the patient was in the knee-chest posture, he applied the same principle to the inspection of the rectum, and finding the exposure equally good he had a series of proctoscopes made. These varied in length and caliber and enabled the surgeon to inspect the rectum and sigmoid for a distance of from eight to ten inches and to bring clearly into view pathological conditions that otherwise would have been overlooked. Proctologists agree that the Kelly method has aided them greatly in the study and treatment of diseases of the rectum.⁴

In no department of abdominal surgery has there been greater advance than in the handling of uterine myomata. In the early days of the hospital it was customary to place a rubber ligature around the growth and then cut the tumor away. Sometimes the stump would slip through the rubber ligature and alarming hemorrhage would follow. Many surgeons must be credited with a share in simplifying the

³ A more detailed report of this method appeared in the *American Journal of Obstetrics* for 1894.

⁴ "A New Method of Examination and Treatment of Diseases of the Rectum and Sigmoid Flexure." *Annals of Surgery*, 1895.

technique of removing the myomatous uterus, but Kelly's "left [289] and right method" must be regarded as one of the most important advances in the simplification of such hysterectomy cases.⁵

IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL BULLETIN of 1898 there appeared an article by Dr. Kelly entitled "The Catheterization of the Ureters in the Male through an Open Cystoscope with the Bladder Distended with Air by Posture." The cystoscope was similar to his female cystoscope, but a good deal longer. With this instrument the late Dr. James Brown, a pioneer urologist, demonstrated catheterization of the ureters in the male before The Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Society.

Probably one of the most practical operations independently devised by Dr. Kelly was the apron method⁶ of treating complete perineal tears. I say independently, because in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1899, XL, 515, Dr. Kelly says: "I find, through the kindness of Dr. Chadwick, that Dr. Warren has some time since described the apron method of treating complete tears and I desire to accord him full credit."

In 1899 Dr. Kelly digressed to write a paper on "The Recognition of the Poisonous Serpents of North America." He had long been interested in snakes and for several years many of his visitors had entered his library on Eutaw Place very cautiously, not knowing just what surprise might be in store for them. No one who was at that memorable meeting of The Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Society the night he spoke on snakes will ever forget the tenseness of the audience; some of the brave ones sat up near the front apparently unconcerned, while the more timid migrated to the back seats, some actually sitting on the backs of the seats. When Dr. Kelly grasped a large diamond-headed rattler by the nape of the

⁵ For a detailed description of this method see: "Hysterectomy and Hystero-Salpingo-Oöphorectomy by Continuous Incision from Left to Right or from Right to Left." J. H. H. BULLETIN, 1896.

⁶ This method was described in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1898, XXXI, 1469.

[289] neck with his left hand, held the tail in his right hand and with the index finger of his right hand pointed out the more important marks on the snake's head, a shudder ran through the audience. A sigh of relief was clearly audible when the snake had been put back into the bag. At this moment, however, through the bag it bit Dr. Kelly's finger and the audience awaited breathlessly and in alarm for the after effects. Dr. Kelly sucked his finger, looked very pale, but went right along with his talk. In a few minutes the meeting closed and he returned home none the worse for his experience. A few hours before the meeting the snake had been teased and had discharged nearly all, if not all, of its venom.

[290] In 1899 Dr. Kelly published a timely paper entitled "The Exploration of the Abdomen as an Adjunct to Every Celiotomy." We now know that when the abdomen is opened it should be most carefully explored to see that no pathological lesion has been overlooked. In 1899 few realized how essential was a systematic examination of the abdominal cavity.

In 1900 he published another epoch-making paper entitled "Ureteral Calculus; its Diagnosis by Means of the Wax-Tipped Bougie, Escape of the Calculus *per vias naturales* After Forcible Dilatation of the Ureteral Orifice." Here was a method that gave positive evidence in the majority of cases when a stone was present in the ureter and usually when one existed in the pelvis or in the kidney. At the present day the X-ray will generally reveal stones in the kidney, in the pelvis and in the ureter, but every now and then the wax-tip will show a tell-tale scratch-mark when the X-ray has failed to give any evidence of the existing calculus. The Kelly scratch-mark method is a most valuable detector of stone; it is here to stay.

In the past nearly all pelvic surgeons have encountered dense pelvic inflammatory masses so glued to one another and to the pelvic wall that their removal has been fraught with the greatest difficulty. In 1900, under the title "The Removal of Pelvic Inflammatory Masses by the Abdomen after Bisection of the Uterus," Dr. Kelly gave us a method that enables us to handle otherwise inoperable cases.[†]

[†] After publication of the approved method, Dr. Kelly found that his procedure had been anticipated by Dr. J. L. Faure, of Paris. His method, however, was devised without any knowledge of Dr. Faure's work.

In 1910 Dr. Kelly contributed to *Surgery, Gynecology and* [290] *Obstetrics* a paper entitled "Lipectomy, an Operation for Removal of Redundant Fat from the Abdominal Wall." In this operation a large wedge of the redundant fat is removed and the edges of the wound in the fat and skin are then approximated. While this simple operation has given many a patient physical relief, it has a more important sphere of usefulness. Take, for example, a patient with a superabundance of fat in the lower abdomen who may have at the same time a carcinoma of the body of the uterus. In order to expose the uterus satisfactorily a very long abdominal incision must be made and the distance from the surface to the pelvis is very great. By a preliminary lipectomy the thick abdomen is converted into a very thin one at the site of the operation and the uterus can then be removed with comparative ease.

For years Dr. Kelly has been interested in the surgical treatment of cancer and was often troubled by the large number of inoperable cases presenting themselves in the clinic. He became impressed by the work of Wickham, who was a personal friend, and within a short time began the use of radium. He presented a paper on radium at a meeting of the Baltimore Medical Society, April 11, 1913, which was published in the *Maryland Medical Journal* in June, 1913, under the title "A Talk on Radium." In *International Clinics* in 1914 we find another interesting article by Dr. Kelly entitled "What Radium can Do," and in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of the same year, "Radium in the Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage and Fibroid Tumors," by Dr. Kelly and Dr. Curtis F. Burnam. In the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1915 Kelly and Burnam gave their results with "Radium in the Treatment of Carcinomas of the Cervix Uteri and Vagina." In 1918, Professor Kelly contributed to *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics* a paper entitled "Two Hundred and Ten Fibroid Tumors Treated by Radium."

From boyhood, Dr. Kelly has been greatly interested in natural history and in outdoor life and has been particularly fond of mineralogy. He spent several summers in Mexico looking carefully into the subject of mining and the extraction

[290] of precious metals. The knowledge thus obtained proved most valuable when it was definitely determined that there were deposits of radium in Colorado. Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, was quick to see what an ample supply of radium would mean to the people of this country in the treatment of cancer. Dr. Kelly and Dr. James P. Douglas, of New York, undertook to extract radium from the Colorado deposits and Secretary Lane, with wise foresight, placed at their disposal the best brains of the mining experts in his department. Professor Joseph A. Holmes, head of the Bureau of Mines, rendered invaluable service in all phases of the project.

Dr. Douglas gave his share of the radium thus obtained to the General Memorial Hospital of New York, and Dr. Kelly's share came to Baltimore. Kelly and his associate, Burnam, have five grams, the largest single supply of radium in the world. The Johns Hopkins Hospital is under many obligations to them for their liberality in giving free radium treatment to many poor but worthy people who have needed such procedures at the hospital in recent years.

Let us now turn to the books published by Dr. Kelly. In 1898 there appeared from the Appleton press "Operative Gynecology," in two large volumes, which covered the subject in such a manner that it instantly commanded the attention of the surgical world both here and abroad. It was no stereotyped production; every page breathed the individuality of the author and portrayed his methods and his ideas. It also embodied the many new and improved operations that he had devised.

Shortly after Kelly decided to publish "Operative Gynecology" he asked the late Professor Franklin P. Mall where he could procure a good artist and received the name of Max Brödel, who had made excellent illustrations for Professor Karl Ludwig, the famous physiologist of Leipsic. In 1894 he secured his services. Brödel took hold with enthusiasm and with unusual fidelity pictured Kelly's operative procedures and also the gross and microscopic specimens. Not only that, he brought into the pictures such a marked degree of artistic finish that the illustrations elicited unstinted praise.

By this book the professor of gynecology, already well-known, [290] became the recognized leader in his specialty, and Brödel's illustrations set a new standard for medical illustrations in the United States. "Operative Gynecology" had numerous printings and a new edition appeared in 1906.

In 1905 there appeared a large volume entitled "The [291] Vermiform Appendix." The authors were Dr. Kelly and Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon. This work is a mine of information and the subject has been considered from every standpoint. It goes thoroughly into the pathology and describes the operative technique in a lucid manner. Chapters on embryology and anatomy are furnished in large part by Max Brödel, and there is an excellent bibliography. Altogether it is the best work that has ever appeared on the subject; in fact it is nearly the last word on the appendix.

In 1906 Dr. Kelly's volume on "Walter Reed and Yellow Fever" was published. Those who were at The Johns Hopkins Hospital in the early days really felt that Reed belonged to the Hopkins group. It was there that he worked with William H. Welch; it was there that we learned to love Reed, for his unassuming manner, his sterling worth and his delightful companionship. It seems but yesterday that we saw him at Union Station in Baltimore when he had come down from his summer home at Blue Ridge on his way to New York, there to catch the boat for Havana to study yellow fever. In one interested in the study of yellow fever, in the vicissitudes in the building of the Panama Canal, and in the life of the charming and brilliant scientist, this book will touch a sympathetic chord. To those of us who knew Reed it has been an inspiration.

"Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery", by Howard A. Kelly and Charles P. Noble, was published by Saunders. The first volume appeared in 1907, the second in 1908. The editors wrote extensively on the subjects in which they were particularly interested and for the remaining chapters were fortunate in securing surgeons peculiarly well adapted to treat of their special subjects. The chapters on gynecological pathology are especially valuable, being written by Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon of the gynecological department of The Johns

[291] Hopkins Hospital. "Kelly-Noble" has had an extensive and well-merited recognition by the profession.

Dr. Kelly's "Medical Gynecology" appeared in 1908. It was a work of nearly seven hundred pages and was in reality the counterpart of "Operative Gynecology"; but it appealed more especially to the general practitioner. It contained much that was of necessity omitted in "Operative Gynecology"; it has had a wide distribution, numerous printings being required and a second edition in 1912.

In 1909 Kelly and Cullen published "Myomata of the Uterus," a volume of over seven hundred pages devoted to an analysis of nearly seventeen hundred cases of uterine myomata occurring in The Johns Hopkins Hospital and in other hospitals with which the authors were connected. The development of myomata, their various degenerations, the condition of the uterine mucosa and of the adnexa were thoroughly considered, and the various operative procedures necessary were given in detail. The excellent drawings reproduced in this volume were made by Hermann Becker and August Horn.

Kelly has always been interested in his fellow-men and particularly in those who have had a large share in bringing American medicine to the forefront. In his operating room he has had the rare privilege of coming in contact with physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country. In the social hours following the day's labor the conversation frequently drifted to a consideration of the lives of the outstanding men both past and present who had lived in the neighborhood of his guests. As a result he decided to gather in book-form short biographies of the eminent medical men and enlisted the hearty co-operation of prominent persons in all parts of the country who helped him to obtain the names of deceased physicians and surgeons and often furnished sketches of their lives.

The "Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography," comprising the lives of about eleven hundred eminent deceased physicians and surgeons from 1610-1910, published in 1912, contains a wealth of material which will become more and more appreciated as the years pass. In a biography where many judges pass upon the names of those who should be

included, some omissions are inevitable. Kelly has for several [291] years been laboring industriously over a new edition. He has been most appreciative of the constructive criticism that has been accorded the first edition, as it has already enabled him to add a number of biographies omitted in the work when first published. The American profession is under many obligations to Dr. Kelly for gathering together in book-form the life histories of the medical men of the past, men of whom this country is so justly proud.

Kelly's "History of Gynecology," found in his "Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography," is a notable piece of work. Dr. Garrison says of it: "The best account of American gynecology is the essay by Howard A. Kelly in the introduction to his 'Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography.'"⁵

One hardly expects to find a surgeon writing on botany or botanists, but those who have been privileged to spend one or more summers with Dr. Kelly in the backwoods of Canada and have watched his enthusiasm in the study of plant and animal life were not surprised to see his attractive little book "Some American Medical Botanists in Our Botanical Nomenclature," published in 1914.

Long before Kelly came to Baltimore and while he was still laboring in Kensington he was deeply interested in the study of the bladder, ureter and kidney and from the preceding pages we have learned what a large share he has had in the development of bladder, ureteral and kidney surgery. As the years went on his interest in this field grew more intense and the results of his experience are to be found in "Diseases of the Kidneys, Ureters and Bladder, with Special Reference to the Diseases in Women," brought out by Dr. Kelly and Dr. Curtis F. Burnam in 1914.

In the early days of the hospital Dr. Kelly became acquainted with Anthony S. Murray, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, who came to the hospital each operating day to photograph the various steps of the operation and frequently the pathological specimens. Mr. Murray was beloved by every one who came in contact with him and at once became an im-

⁵ Garrison, History of Medicine, 2. ed., Phila., W. B. Saunders, 1917, p. 861.

[292] portant member of the happy gynecological family. Many of his photographs were used in Dr. Kelly's early papers and in articles published by other members of the staff. Mr. Murray also made many excellent lantern slides which were used in our teaching courses and at the various medical meetings.

Dr. Kelly, largely as a result of Murray's enthusiasm and excellent work, became much impressed with the value of photography as an adjunct in teaching surgery and had stereopictures made, so that students could follow clearly the steps of the various operations. Finally, he decided that it would be an admirable idea to have the operations of individual operators photographed in this manner, and thus started the "Stereo-Clinics." The work of operators in various parts of the country has been brought out in stereo-form so that to date there have been 42 sections issued. These have been published by the Southworth Company under Dr. Kelly's direction and have enabled many a surgeon in the quiet of his study to obtain a clear view of each step in a given operation. The idea proved most practical and the results have been beyond Dr. Kelly's sanguine expectations. In his enthusiastic prosecution of this work he visited many parts of this country and also England and Scotland in search of interesting and instructive subjects.

One can never forget the delightful evenings of The Johns Hopkins Hospital Historical Society. In the early days meetings were held in the library of the hospital and later when the attendance increased, in a large room under Ward H. It was a rare privilege to listen to Osler, Welch, Kelly, and others who brought with them treasured volumes. After these had been described and passed around, the speaker usually gave a short account of the author, of the school with which he had been associated and frequently of his confrères. Dr. Kelly thus presented many books and read numerous papers before the Historical Society.

Among the biographical sketches which he has published are: "Horatio Reese Holmes," 1897; "Jules Lemaire, the First to Recognize the True Nature of Wound Infection and Inflammation, and the First to Use Carbolic Acid in Medicine and Surgery," 1901; "James Carroll," 1908; "Frère

Jacques," 1908; "Theodore Caldwell Janeway," 1918; [292] "Joseph Price," 1918; and "A Tribute to Dr. W. W. Keen," 1918. Kelly's paper on John R. Young attracted unusual attention, as few had any appreciation of the fundamental work that this Marylander had accomplished. Recently Dr. Kelly gave an interesting paper on Florence Nightingale and presented to The Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses a richly bound volume containing seven of her unpublished letters.

Dr. Kelly has been accorded distinguished recognition both in this country and abroad. He is an honorary fellow of the Chicago Gynecological Association; he was President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, one of the most active surgical societies in the United States, in 1907; President of the American Gynecological Society in 1912; Fellow of the British Gynecological Society; Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, of the Glasgow Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. He is a member of the Association Française d'Urologie, Paris; of the Société d'Obstétrique, de Gynécologie et de Pédiatrie de Paris, and of the Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Wien. He is honorary member of the Società Italiana di Ostetricia e Ginecologia, Roma; of the Gesellschaft für Geburtshilfe zu Leipzig, and other societies. He was honored with an LL. D. by the University of Aberdeen in 1906, by the Washington and Lee University in 1906 and by his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1907.

Dr. Kelly's generosity has been strikingly shown in his gifts to The Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1905 he learned that the extensive collection of portraits collected by the late Dr. G. F. Fisher, of Sing Sing, was offered for sale. Fisher, a medical historian, an eminent practitioner and collector of books, had also accumulated valuable engravings and portraits of the leaders in medicine both in this country and in the old world. His medical library was secured for Vassar Hospital and Dr. Kelly obtained the large collection of portraits and engravings and presented them to The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

[292] In 1897 Dr. Kelly gave to The Johns Hopkins Hospital the sum of \$5000 for a much needed addition to the gynecological operating room.

In 1901, in order to furnish additional accommodations for patients recovering from gynecological operations and to secure facilities for an examining room and laboratory in connection with the gynecological ward, Dr. Kelly, gave to the hospital the sum of \$10,000. For two years Dr. Kelly also paid the salary of a visiting nurse for the care of patients discharged from the hospital.

Probably the most valuable gift made by Dr. Kelly to The Johns Hopkins Hospital was that of a choice collection of books from his library. An extended reference to this gift appeared in THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL BULLETIN, 1915, page 415, and is as follows: "During the past year, through the unparalleled liberality of Professor Kelly upward of four thousand volumes of books, periodicals, monographs and theses from his private library have been presented to The Johns Hopkins Hospital and placed on the shelves of the library. Many of them, and, in fact, the majority, are books connected with his own special work in gynecology and obstetrics, and represent his zeal as a collector while pursuing his special studies. They include the best treatises upon these important branches of study in German, French and English, and are invaluable for the student of medicine and the physician. They comprise many very rare works also in anatomy, medicine and general surgery, and bear remarkable testimony to the breadth of the donor's interest in the whole science of medicine."^o

A word of a personal nature is appropriate in such a tribute as this. Kelly, in his relations with the members of his hospital staff, has always been most kind and considerate. He [293] has placed responsibilities upon them and has treated them as friends and younger brothers rather than as assistants. He has given them material aid in prosecuting studies in this

[292] ^o There are many editions of Avicenna, Boerhaave, Celsus, Falloppio, Galen, Hippocrates, Vesalius; and works of Argelata, Aristoteles, Fracastorius, Haller, Harvey, Malpighi, Rhazes, Spigelius, Sylvius, and others.

country or abroad and has often assisted them in bearing the [293] expense of the publication of books and their illustrations. Many of his assistants have spent one or two years as internes, a year each as second assistant, and first assistant, and finally a year or more as resident. Under these circumstances it is not strange that many excellent men have been developed by him, who are now occupying prominent places in Baltimore and in other parts of the country. Among these may be mentioned: Hunter Robb, late of Cleveland; A. L. Stavelly, in Washington; W. W. Russell, in Baltimore; John G. Clark, in Philadelphia; Thomas S. Cullen, in Baltimore; Otto G. Ramsay, at Yale (until his untimely death); Ernest J. Stokes, in North Carolina; G. Brown Miller, in Washington; G. L. Hunner, in Baltimore; B. J. Schenck, in Detroit; John A. Sampson, in Albany; Curtis F. Burnam, in Baltimore; Henry T. Hutchins and Stephen Rushmore, in Boston; E. H. Richardson, in Baltimore; E. K. Cullen, in Detroit; Elizabeth Hurdon, in Baltimore, and many others.

The activities of Dr. Kelly have not been confined to his profession. He has been much interested in many problems of a religious and philanthropic character which have occupied no small share of his time and thoughts. He has also been a liberal contributor to many worthy philanthropic and religious enterprises.

He has taken, as a rule, a vacation of at least two months every year and for many years has occupied a delightful and simple camp in Canada. Here he has wandered through the woods, studied wild flowers and mushrooms, has taken long canoe trips and has maintained his record as a long-distance swimmer. In this way he has recruited and conserved his wonderful physical energy.

In his retirement from the active management of the Gynecological Department of The Johns Hopkins Hospital, he carries with him the cordial good wishes of his colleagues, associates, pupils and friends.

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OF

HOWARD A. KELLY, M. D., LL. D., HON. F. R. C. S.

PREPARED BY

MINNIE WRIGHT BLOGG

LIBRARIAN, THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

Dr. Kelly's bibliography covers the period from 1882 to 1919 [293] inclusive. The 485 titles include books, pamphlets and journal articles. Most of these are in the Library of The Johns Hopkins Hospital and are of special value as gifts from Dr. Kelly.

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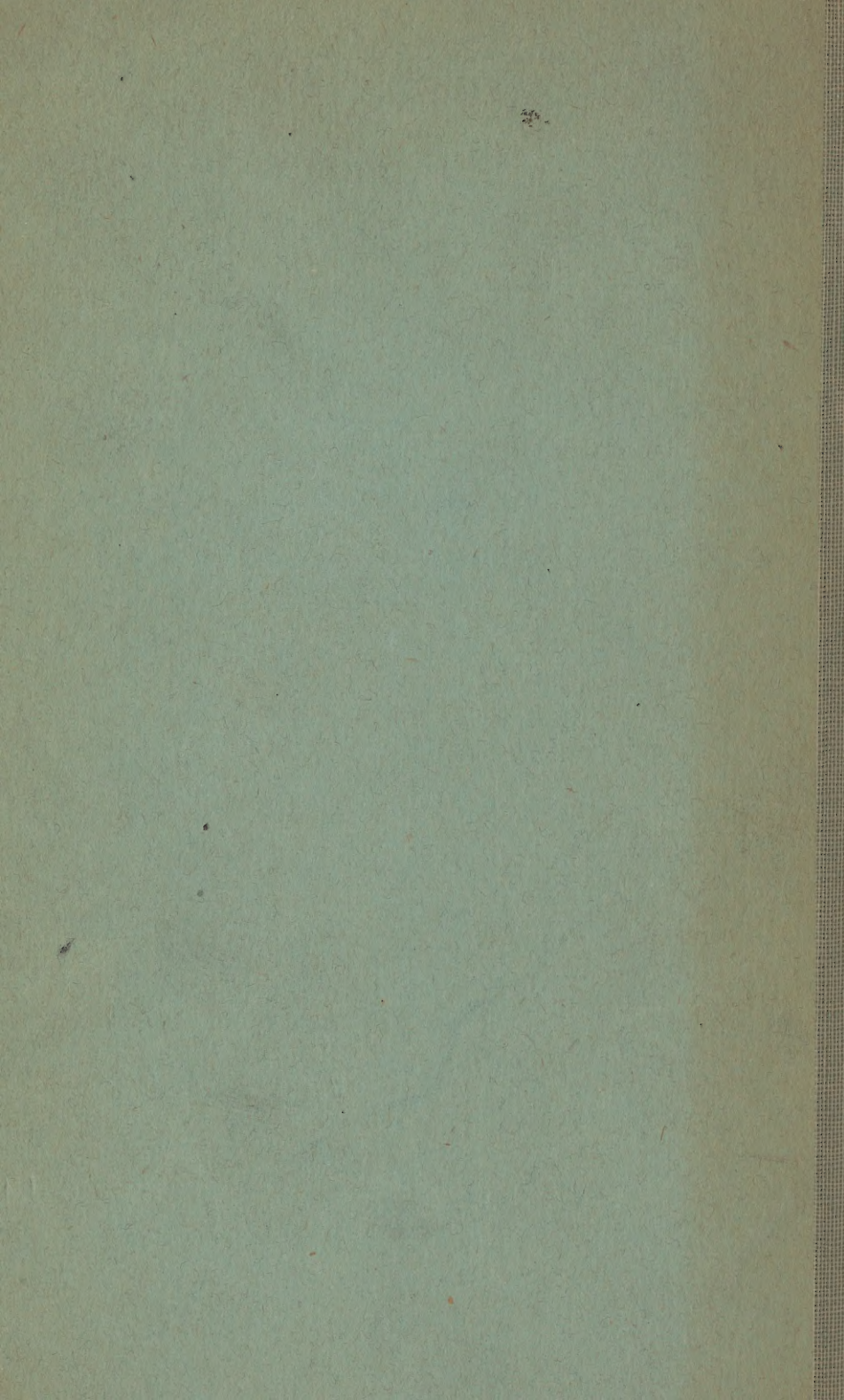
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